ur Carcanet.

The good government of our appetites and corrupt inclinations, will make our minds cheerful and easy. Contentment will sweeten a low fortune, and patience will make our suffering light.

He that can well endure, may without difficulty overcome.

If you would live happy endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

When I see leaves drop from the trees in autumn just such think I is the friendship of the world. Whilst the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in advance; but in the winter of my need, they leave me naked. He is a happy man that has a true friend in need; but he is more happy who has no need of a friend.

A person that breaks an engagement seldom reflects on the inconveniences that he causes he may be compared to a stone thrown into a pool, which disturbs circle after circle till the whole surface is discomposed.

After Dinner.

"There she goes!" said a lady as the train left the depot just before she reached it. "You have mistaken the gender," said a gentleman; "this is the mail train."

What is it that goes up the hill and down the hill, and never moves? The road.

A gentleman was examining an umbrella, and commented on its fine quality. "Yes," said a person present, "he fancies everything he sees." "And," added a third party, "is inclined to seize everything he fancies."

Marshal Soult once showing the pictures he stole in Spain, stopped before one and remarked: "I value that picture very much; it saved the lives of two very estimable persons." An aid-de-camp whispered in the listener's ear: "He threatened to have them both shot immediately unless they gave it up."

A physician at Bath told Foote that he had a mind to publish his own poems; but that he had so *many irons in the fire*, he did not well know what to do. "Then take my advice doctor, said Foote, "*and put your poems where your other irons are.*

Some years ago, a Mr. Dickson, who was Provost of Dundee, in Scotland, died, and by will left the sum of one guinea to a person to compose an epitaph upon him; which sum he directed three executors to pay. They, thinking to defraud the poet, agreed to meet and share the guinea among them, each contributing a line to the epitaph, as follows:

1st. Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee.

2nd. Here lies Dickson—here lies he.

The third *was* embarrased; but, unwilling to lose his share, vociferously bawled—Halleluyah, Halleluye.

I think said a facetious farmer, "that I should make a good Parliament man, as I am frequently using their sort of language. T'other day I received two bills with requests for immediate payment. One of the bills I ordered to be *laid on the table*, and another to be *read that day six months.*"

An Irishman boasting to an Irishman ...er was *meat and drink*, soon after ... very drunk, and returning home ... a ditch, where Pat discovered ... and after looking at him for some ... he exclaimed: "Arrah, my honey, ... said it was meat and drink to you! by ... soul! it's much more; for it is *washing ... lodging too.*"

Valuable Desultory.

HOW TO FATTEN CHICKENS.

... is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens while they are at liberty. They can be ... a proper coop; and this, like most ... poultry appurtenances need not be ... citizens, ... as to fowls may ... ais.

Let no parent or young lady fail to ... made entry that column, on the first ... neither top, and the next for bottom. Discretion must be used according to the size of the chickens put up. They do not want room; indeed, the closer they are the better—provided they can all stand up at the same time. Care should be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be togelher, or they will fight. If one is quarelsome, it is better to remove it at once, as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A deseased chicken should never be put up.

The food should be ground oats; and may either be put in a trough on a flat board running along the front of the coop. It may be mixed with water or milk—the latter is the better. It should be well soaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after daybreak as may be possible or convenient, and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can eat up clean. When they have done feeding, the board should be wiped, and some gravel may be spread. It causes them to thrive.

After a fortnight of this treatment you will have good fat fowls. If, however, there are but five or six to be fatted they must not have so much room as though thery were twelve. Nothing is easier than to allow them the properspace; as it is only necessary to have two or three pieces of wood to pass between the bars and form a partition. This may also serve when fowls are put up at different degrees of fatness. This requires attention, or fowls will not keep fat and healthy.

As soon as the fowl is sufficiently fatted, it must be killed; otherwise it will not get fatter, but will lose flesh. If fowls are intended for the market, of course they are or may be all fatted at once; but if for home consumption, it is better to put them up at such intervals as will suit the time when they will be required for the table.

When the time arrives for killing, whether they are meant for market or otherwise, they should be fastened without food or water for twelve or fifteen hours. This enables them to be kept for some time after being killed, even in hot weather.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

GENTLEMEN FARMING.—A "city farmer" reports to the *Country Gentleman* that his little farm of twenty-five acres, worked entirely by hired labor under his direction has paid him a clear profit of a thousand dollars per year. It gives him all the fruit vegetables, milk, cream, eggs and poultry for a family of five persons, besides servants; also, the use of horses for pleasure or business driving, and a driver when needed; all of which would cost him at least a thousand dollars if bought. The cash sales pay all the expenses of running the farm. He wonders that more city people do not do as he has done, especially when they are in search of health for themselves or their families: go into the country and learn to love flowers, potatoes and ... fruit, hens, and chickens, and ... the land they live on.

... the only one family who were ... patriotic devotion Paterson on San... to be a statesman. Those ... breaking of ... personal ambition for the ... ther with... distinction which place and power would ... confer, he was several times elevated by ... the free sufferages of his fellow citizens to ... drowned ... N. J., one ... broke, an ... they mak...

SAGACITY OF THE PARTRIDGE.—An interesting instance of the sagacity with which the partridge will protect its young is given by Mr. Henshaw of the Government Survey west of the one hundredth meridian. While riding through pine woods a brood of partridge, containing the mother and eight or ten young about a week old, was come upon so suddenly that the feet of the foremost mule almost trod upon them. The young rose, flew a few yards, and dropping down, were in an instant hid in the underbrush. The mother meanwhile began some very peculiar tactics. Rising up, she fell back again to the ground as if perfectly helpless, and imitated the action of a wounded bird so successfully that for a moment it was thought she had really been trodden upon. Several of the men, completely deceived, attempted to catch her, but she fluttered away, keeping just out of reach of their hands until they had been enticed ten or twelve yards off when she rose and was off like a bullet. Her tactics had successfully covered the retreat of her young.

RAISING BEANS.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "A farmer near Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., commenced, some 12 years ago, by the purchase of fifty acres of land. It was before the rise in land, and he bought for fifty dollars an acre, much of it being considered of interior quality. He was in debt for a considerable part of the purchase money. He planted nearly the whole of his farm, the first year, with beans. The war made an active demand for beans, at high prices; he got a good crop and sold for $4 to $4.50 per bushel. Doing so well the first year, he repeated the experiment; bought more land, until he now owns 300 acres. Beans are and have been his main though not, as at first, his only crop. Two years ago he planted about 140 acres. The planting is all done by a machine made especially for the purpose, and the cultivating is done by horse labor. He hires the beans pulled by the acre, $2.50 being the usual price. Women and children do much of this work, and as it is done by the acre there is no disputing as to how much each laborer earns. There are ups and downs in prices—low prices being the rule since the war—but Mr. ——— has found his bean crop always a profitable one. In seasons when beans are injured by the weather, he furnishes a great amount of work for poor people in winter in hand picking his enormous crop. His example and success have proved contagious, and the result is that beans have been grown more largely within six or ten miles of Brockport than in any other section of similar size in the world. Many farmers have grown rich by growing them, and during the war it was not uncommon for men to make the value of their land from a single crop, well sold."

UNDER STATE RELIGION.

The Bishop of Lincoln, England, thinks the cure of souls and the training of racehorses inconsistent occupations, and he has accordingly addressed a sharp rebuke to the Rev. J. W. King, the owner of Apology, the winner of the St. Leger. Mr. King owns two valuable cures in the Diocese of Lincoln, and Bishop Wordsworth calls upon him to give up his pastoral charge or his race-horses. Mr. King's attitude has hitherto been one of defiance: he has referred his diocesan to his solicitor, and intimated pretty plainly that he intends to give up neither one nor the other unless compelled to do so.

A quarter inch rod of the best steel will sustain 9,000 pounds before breaking; soft steel, 7,000; iron wire, 6,000; cast iron, 1,000, to 3,000; copper wire, 3,000; silver 2,000; gold, 2,500; tin, 3,000. Of wood, box and locust the same size will hold 1,200 pounds; toughest ash, 1,000; elm, 800; beach, cedar, white oak, pitch pine, 600; chestnut and maple, 650; poplar, 400. Wood which will bear a heavy weight for a minute or two will break with two-thirds the ... long time. A hemp cord ... ten times as strong as ... rope an inch in diameter will bear about two and a half tons; but in practice it is not safe to subject it to a strain of more than about a ton. Half an inch in diameter the strength will be one quarter as much; a quarter of on inch, one sixteenth as much; and so on.

DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. J. Lewis Smith, of New York, read an important paper before the Public Health Association, last week, on the nature and causes of diphtheria. To most people, the views of Dr. Smith regarding the propagation of diphtheria by means of microscopic parasites known as *Bacteria*, will be regarded as new as they are curious. According to this theory, diphtheric infection is propagated simply through the atmosphere, and the area of infection does not extend much beyond the room occupied by the patient or the reach of currents of air emanating from the apartment. It may, however, be carried by persons who have inhaled the air of such a room, and whose systems have retained some of the parasites with which the disease originates. Of course, there are certain conditions which favor the existence of the diphtheric parasites, and certain conditions of the body which favor their deadly influence on the system. Both arise from pretty much the same causes as produce low fevers, and both find in efficient sanitary precautions their most powerful antidote. We advise our readers to have nothing to do with *Bacteria.*

The United States Centennial Commission have adopted for the art department of the coming International Exhibition the plan for a building which when completed will be one of the most elegant ever erected in the United States. The design is chaste, symetrical, and appropriate. The ornaments are plain and appropriate, and in keeping with the plan and purpose of the building, and are for the most part such as grow necessarily out of the design. The building will be entirely of stone, iron and glass, and is designed to be permanent.

More persons commit suicide during the summer months than in cold weather. In New York city in August, 1870, 15 persons killed themselves, and in December of the same year only 7; in July, 1872, there were 20 cases, and in December of the same year only 4. Clerks commit suicide more frequently than persons following other occupations. During the three years ending in 1872 34 clerks killed themselves, and only 10 laborers. Poisoning is the most usual method: 212 persons out of nearly 600 took poison, the preference being for arsenic, and in a majority of instances for arsenic in the common form of Paris green; 147 persons shot themselves, and 135 killed themselves by hanging. During the three years ending in 1872 339 persons killed themselves. Of this number 246 were males and 84 females; 171 were married, 118 were unmarried, and 34 were widows and widowers.

Charles O'Conner, in his opinion on the legality of the constitutional amendments of New York, says: A new fundamental law or amendment of that in existence will be established whenever, on a fair and orderly submission to the people of the Legislature, a majority shall approve it. And this result may be reached without the observance of any other form or ceremony whatever. A written constitution ... not effectually or in any way divest the ... ple of power to modify their institutions ... peaceful and legal way.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Dec. 20, 1874.

THE FIVE POINTS.

Everybody in this country has heard of the Five Points here in New York. It was, a few years since, the vilest hole in North America, and even now, although vastly improved, it it is not by any means a desirable place of residence. At that time, one would congratulate himself upon passing through there without being murdered, and it was rarely that a person could carry a pocketbook in safety anywhere in that locality. It was the headquarters of the most abandoned prat of the population, and strangers seldomed visited it. But little lawful business was tranacted there, the principal occupation of the inhabitants being begging and stealing. Actuated by the best of motives, a number of Christains men went down to the filthy, pestilent tenement houses, and devoted themselves to the saving the souls of the inhabitants. It great work of cleaning the bodies and was, however, a fearful undertaking and required a great amount of time and perseverance. But at last their efforts were rewarded, and now one is as safe there as on Broadway. People who were familiar with the place, when it was a terror to all good citizens would hardly recognize it now, so thoroughly has the work of renovation been accomplished. The Five Points included Park, Baxter, Water, Cherry, Roosevelt, Anthony, and portion of Pearl streets, besides some parts of New Bowery. The name was derived as is well known, from the intersection of five thickly populated streets, and this was the most thickly populated portion of them. Right at this spot there is now a handsome brick building, five stories high, occupied by stores and offices. Next to this building there is in an advanced state of construction, a small triangular public Park. It will be enclosed and contains two good sized fountains, which might further benefit the neighborhood, if they could be made to play carbolic acid, instead of aqueduct water. Across the street from this Park, in startling contrast to it, is another triangular piece of land. It is occupied, however, in a somewhat different manner, being covered by five or six rickety old frame tenement houses, the backs and sides of which werercently exposed to view by the opening of a new street. Of these new streets there are a large number, and wherever one is opened it does a great deal toward clearing out the people who were living on its line. When thus driven away, they generally go farther up town, scattering about, instead of swarming together as previously. By continuing to open streets and build warehouses and stores upon them, the neighborhood will, in a very few years, become one of the business centres of this city. On Worth street, and just opposite the Park mentioned above, is a noble work of Charity.

This is the Five Points House of industry. The building, which is ot pressed brick, is situated at No. 155 Worth street, formerly Anthony street. When founded, it was right in the heart of the Five Points, but by the removal of most of its old associates, it is now in a comparatively decent neighborhood. Only to the rear of it, are to be found some of the old-time, well-known dens iniquity and filth. The House of Industry was established about the year 1857. At that time, and even since, it has been endeavoring to gather together the children of the neighborhood and instruct them free of cost, in the ways of wisdom and religion. The prospects were not at all encouraging at first, and the efforts of the superintendents and missionaries were rather successful. But at last some few children began to come and the number graduaily and steadily increased, until there are at present about four hundred inmates. Of these, there are two classes—the day scholars and what might be called the boarders. The day scholars go there every morning—when they want to—at nine o'clock, and stay till about three o'clock in the afternoon. At twelve o'clock they go in ranks to the dining-room hall, where they are furnished with a plain but hearty dinner. The boarders go home only when taken by the parents. At two o'clock Sunday afternoons they attend Sunday school, and at three o'clock, a children's service, in Calvary Chapel, which is connected with this institution. During the past year it has sheltered over 1,100 persons, has furnished 400,000 meals, and given away some 5,000 articles of clothing. It is the custom to give a meal on Thanksgiving day to all who request one. Last year some fourteen hundred applicants were supplied with food.

CELLAR LIFE.

A a specimen of cellar life:

In a side street lives a family consisting of husband and wife and two or three children. The cellar in which they live contains but two rooms, one in front and a smaller one in the rear. The front one does not receive a single ray of light from the outside, and is illuminated only by one oil lamp. The lamp smokes badly, and as there is no ventilation at all, the odor is very oppressive. The back room has a a cellar door and a little window opening into a court yard, surrounded by high buildings. The woman said that since she moved there, about a year ago, she has not been well once, and for a month past the poor thing has been confined to a hospital. While she was away from home he children did not attend the day school at the House of Industry, as they should have done, but spent all their time playing in the court yard and streets. In a few years, this woman's case, instead of being the rule will be an exceptionable one. Three or four years since it was a common thing to find families thus huddled together in sub-cellar, where the light of day never reached them, but there are few such cases now.

AN OLD POND.

In the last part of the eighteenth century the Five Pointswere covered by a large sheet of water, called Collect Pond. This pond covered about six or the present blocks made by the crossing of Centre Leonard, Franklin, White, Worth, Crosby and Pearl streets. A little stream running from the East River supplied it with water. Its outlet was into the North River. The depth of the water was, where measured, fifty feet, but at the present site of the Tombs, it was supposed to be fathomless. Around this Collect Pound was sailed one of the very first steamboats ever built. This was the Perseverence, owned and invented by John Fitch, Esq. Its little trips around the pound were made in the Summer of 1796. This was seven years before Robert Fulton's experiments on the river Seine, in France. The passengers of the boat at the time of the experiments in New York, were generally Robert R. Livingstone, Mr. Hutchings, Robert Fulton and John Fitch. Mr. Hutchings was then a boy. At this time, 1796, the population of New York was 4,303.

A DISPUTED PICTURE.

There is quite a little excitement in the art world just now in regard to a picture which Mr. Schenck, the auctioneer, endeavored to sell last Friday and Saturday evenings at Kuntz's Art Gallery. He claimed it to be Regnault's "Salome," but Mr Clarence Cook, who stands at the head of art critics in this country, in a letter to the *Tribune* last Saturday morning, pronounced the painting a copy, and not genuine. To this, Mr. Schenck replied that he did not pretend that it is the original "Salome," which is now in the possession of Madame de Cassin, of Paris, but although a copy, it was painted by Regnault. Even this was denied by Mr. Avery, the picture dealer and artist, who said that anyone at all familiar with the artist's work could tell that it was not painted by him. On Saturday evening the picture was again put up for sale, and considerable interest manifested, but after one bid of $3,000 it was withdrawn.

A letter from Mr. C. S. Schenck, the owner of the disputed picture, was read at the same time. It guaranteed the picture to have been painted by H. Regnault, and challenged any one to prove the contrary.

The auctioneer also intimated that he had intended to sue either Mr. Cook or the *Tribune*, but that, upon mature consideration, had changed his mind. However, he would take some measures to secure himself from such an attack in the future.

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Dec. 26.

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We shall be happy to furnish estimates of all kinds of Blank Books and Printing. If inconvenient, to call at our office, a line by mail will secure our prompt attention.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between W. J. Williamson, complainant and Jos. P. Hague et als., defendants. Fi. Fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the fifth day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court House in the city of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff.

Newark, N. J. Dec 8th 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. New Jersey Supreme Court.—N. Nelson Crane vs. N. B. Adams and Louis Schaup. Fi. Fa &c.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the fifth day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the city of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff

Newark, N. J., Dec. 8, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between Jane D. Ward and als executors, etc., of John F. Ward deceased, complainants, and Joseph P. Hasie and als defendants—Fi. fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the 6th of January next at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in the City of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 8 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between David Torrey et als., complainant and John Lee et als. Vendants. Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premis.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the 5th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the City of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. In Chancery City Circuit Court.—Christopher Lothe and John Spence vs. Henry C. Keeling, Elder, and al Fi. fa. in case on lien

By virtue of the above writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark on Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next at two o'clock p.m. all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant of in and to all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Crown and Lake streets thence south thirty-nine degrees fifty five minutes west along the southerly line of Lake street two hundred and fifty feet (250 ft.); thence south fifty degrees and five minutes east one hundred and twenty feet; thence nor h thirty-nine degrees and fifty minutes east two hundred and fifty feet to the southerly line of Crown street; thence north fifty degrees and five minutes west along the southerly line of Crown street one hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff.

Newark, N J. Nov. 18th 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Samuel Tuson, complt., and Frederick G. Hastings et als., defts. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark on Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next at two o'clock p.m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County N. J.

Beginning on the easterly side of Highland avenue at a point distant six hundred feet from the intersection of Belleville avenue with Highland avenue [said distance being measured along the easterly side of Highland avenue [1st] from thence along Highland avenue north twenty-seven degrees and ten minutes east one hundred feet [2]; thence south sixty-two degrees and fifty minutes east three hundred feet [3]; thence south twenty-seven degrees and ten minutes west one hundred feet [4]; thence north sixty-two degrees and fifty minutes west three hundred feet to the place of beginning; containin thirty thousand square feet, more or less; said mortgage having been given to secure payment of part of purchase money of the above described premises, conveyed by Samuel Benson and wife to Frederick G. Hastings by deed dated June 1, 1871.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 18, 1874.

GUARDIAN SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY—In the matter of the Petition of Robert M. Hening, Guardian of Alfred E. De Luze, a Lunatic, for the sale of Real Estate—an order for sale.

The sale of property in the above stated matter, is adjourned until

THURSDAY, 7th. day of JANUARY,

R. M. HENING, Guardian.

Nov 19 1874.

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